Diabolical design to destabilise North-Eastern Region

1502. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a diabolical design to destabilise the entire North-Eastern region and that the situation is indeed very grim;

[i (b) if so, what are the facts indicating the 'design to destabilise' in this regard; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE <t IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The law and order in Assam has remained disturbed on account of Bodo Agitation and the activities o^ the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). It continues to be disturbed in the whole of Naga-land and the hill districts of Manipur on account of the activities of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). (Hovoever, violence by the Meitei extremists in the Imphal valley has sharply declined and it has been incident free during the year so far.

(c) The whole of Manipur has • been declared as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Special Forces) Act, 1958 by the State Govern ment and a 5 Km. belt along the Myanmar (Burma) border in Naga land, Tirapand Changlang dis tricts of Arunachal Pradesh has been declared as distrubed area by the Central Government with a view to enabling army to undertake f counter-insurgency operations there. Some areas on Assam, Nagaland border have also been declared as disturbed by the Go vernment of Assam. Meitei extremist organisations namely, Peoples Liberation Army, Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak, Kangleipak Communist Party and United National Liberation Front have been declared as unlawful by the Central Government under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The State Govern-ment of Assam have prepared an 'Action Plan' for dealing with the activities of United Liberation Front of Asom. The Central Government have provided Central Forces to the State Governments.

सादूल शहर, राजस्थान में आतंकवादियों द्वारा डाली गई डकैतियां

1503. डा. अबरार अहमद खान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 अप्रैल, 1989 को राजस्थान के सादूल शहर नामक कस्बे में आतंकवादियों ने कोई डकैती डाली थी ; यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा कितना धन लूटा गया; आतंकवादी कितने समय तक बैंक एवं सादूलपुर कस्बे में रहे और क्या उनके बैंक तथा कस्बे में रहने तक पुलिस उन्हें पकड़ने के लिये पहुंच गयी थी; उक्त बैंक तथा वहां के पुलिस थाने के बीच कितनी दूरी है तथा पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा कितने समय के भीतर इस दूरी को तय किया जा सकता था ;

(ख) क्या इस बैंक डकैती की कोई पूर्व सूचना थी, क्या इस संबंध में 10 अप्रैल, को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, जयपुर शाखा के प्रबंधक ने पुलिस महानिदेशक, आसूचना को एक पत्र लिखा था, यदि हां, तो उस पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह उक्त अधिकारियों के पास कब तक पहुंच गया था तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के शिकार व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने अब तक क्या सहायता प्रदान की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुबोध कान्त सहाय): (क) से (ग) सूचना

एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Incident of earth fall on Jhuggis in Sameypur Badli, Delhi

1504. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to si; ate:

(a) whether a large number of persons have been buried alive and many injured as a huge mound of earth fall on a cluster of jhuggis at Sameypur Badli in Delhi on the 30th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the persons injured and killed due to fall of huge mound of earth;

(c) the details of compensation paid by the Government to the victims; and

(d) what further steps Govern ment propose to take to provide relief to the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) 10 persons were killed and 9 persons injured when a huge mound caved in over jhuggis in Suraj Park in the area of Police Station Sameypur Badli on the night on 31st March, 1990 (not on 30th March, 1990). The age of the persons who died varied from 2 months to 40 years and of the injured persons from 6 months to 30 years.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 20, 000/- for the death of an adult, Rs. 10, 000 for death of a minor, Rs. 3, 000/- for the seriously injured and Rs. 500/- for those with minor injuries has been sanctioned as ex-gratia relief.

Economy in postal services

1505. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider ways and means of inducing economy in the postal services;

(b) whether it is a fact that the available option of annual price increases of postal articles has taken away the icentive of trying to economise and obtain better results;

(c) whether Government would consider setting up a task force to suggest reduction of waste and duplication etc. in the postal service; and

(d) if not, the steps to be taken in reducing-wastage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COM- MUNICATIONS (SHRI JANE-SHWAR MISHRA): (a) Effecting economy in the Postal Service is a continuous exercise. Since 80% of the expenditure of the Postal services is on staff and establishment, stress is laid on tightening of standards and norms for sanction of staff through the Internal Work Study Unit of the Department and the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. Rationalisation of deliveries without decreasing efficiency, selective mechanisation and computerisation of operations etc. are other measures _^ which are adopted for the purpose of economy.

(b) Revision of the rates of various postal services is not resorted to as a routine and regular measure. For instance, the price. of the Post Card has not been revised since 1974. Since the staff costs from a major part of the expendi- ture of the Department of Posts, revision of salary scales as a result of the Pay Commission and j. the normal increase in the Dearness Allowance of about Rs. 60 crores per annum necessitate adjustment of the Postal rates keeping in view the need to maintain the service at the least possible cost.